

Early detection is vital.

What can happen to the retina?

Your retina is the only place in the body where blood vessels can be seen directly. This means, in addition to eye conditions, signs of other diseases (for example, stroke, heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes) can be seen in the retina. Early detection is essential so treatments can be administered.

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR).

Diabetes affects the eyes and the kidneys and is a leading cause of blindness. Retinopathy occurs when diabetes damages the tiny blood vessels inside the retina.

Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD).

The center of the retina (the macula) can become diseased as we get older. This results in alterations to our fine central vision making daily activities such as driving and reading difficult.

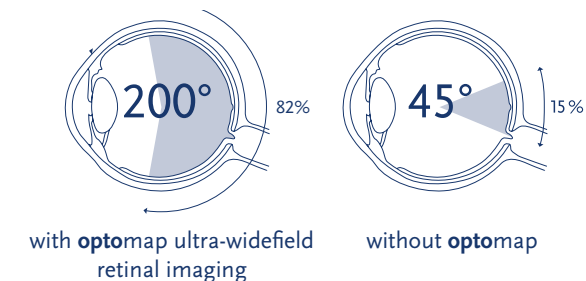
Glaucoma (Increased Eye Pressure).

Glaucoma causes damage to the optic nerve and almost always develops without symptoms.

Hypertension (High Blood Pressure).

Increased pressure can result in changes to blood vessels in the eye, increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease (stroke or heart disease).

PIONEERING TECHNOLOGY



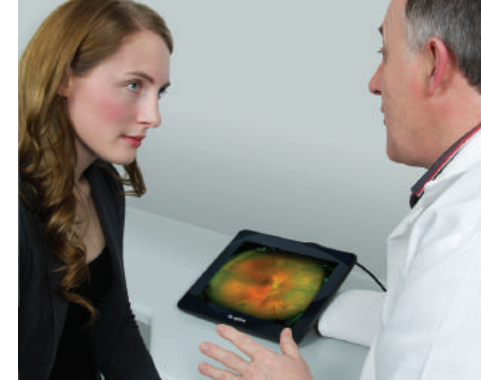
How does your eye doctor normally examine the retina?

Examining the retina is challenging. Your eye doctor looks through your pupil to examine the back of your eye. Traditional viewing methods can be effective, but difficult to perform and are carried out manually without any digital record.

How does the optomap help?

The **optomap** ultra-wide digital retinal imaging device captures more than 80% of your retina in one image. Traditional methods typically reveal only 10-15% of your retina at one time.

The unique **optomap** ultra-widefield view enhances your eye doctor's ability to detect even the earliest sign of disease that appears on your retina. Seeing most of the retina at once allows your eye doctor more time to review your images and educate you about your eye health. Numerous clinical studies have demonstrated the power of **optomap** as a diagnostic tool.



Do all eye doctors have an optomap ultra-widefield digital retinal imaging system?

optomap is a standard of care for evaluating eye health in this office and millions of people worldwide have benefited from **optomap**.

How often should I have an optomap?

Your doctor will advise you based on your individual circumstances, but the general recommendation is that you have an **optomap** every time you have an eye exam. This will ensure you have a digital record of your retinal health on file which can be compared for changes over time.

Should my children have an optomap too?

Many vision problems begin at an early age, so it's important for children to receive proper eye care from the time they are infants.

Will I need to be dilated and does it hurt?

An **optomap** takes only seconds to perform, is not painful, and typically does not require dilation. However, your eye doctor may decide dilation is still needed.

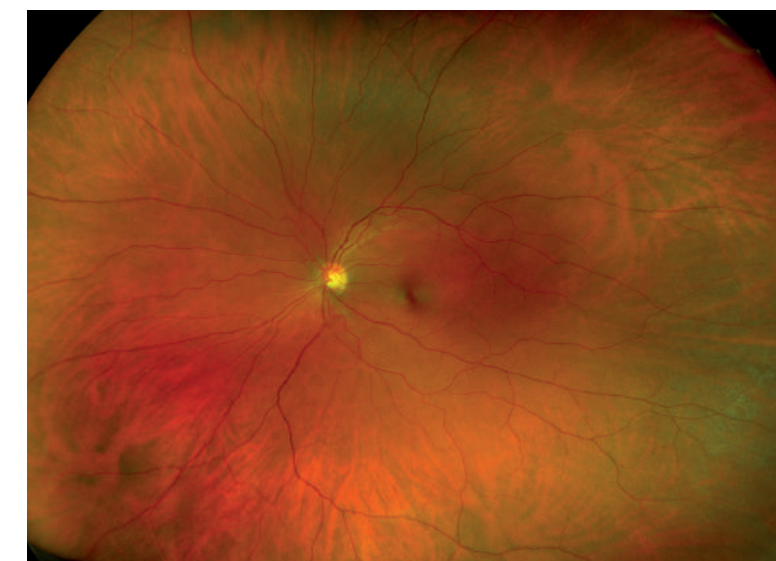
An important method for evaluating eye health.

How was optomap invented?

"In 1990 my five year old son Leif went blind in one eye because a retinal detachment was detected too late for treatment. Although he was having regular eye exams, conventional tests were uncomfortable, especially for a small child. I sought to find a way to make retinal examinations easier. Leif, now a young man, has adjusted beautifully and we are thankful to, hopefully, help other families avoid vision loss."

—Douglas Anderson, *Optos founder*

optomap ultra-widefield retinal image of a healthy eye



1. Kehoe. Poster 19. Widefield Patient Care. EAOO 2016.

Helping you maintain healthy eyes.



Protect your vision.

We recommend that our patients include an **optomap** as part of your comprehensive eye exam today.

The **optomap** ultra-widefield digital retinal imaging device helps you and your eye doctor make informed decisions about your eye health and overall well-being. Combining your eye doctor's expertise and **optomap** technology, **optomap** brings your eye exam to life.

What is your retina?

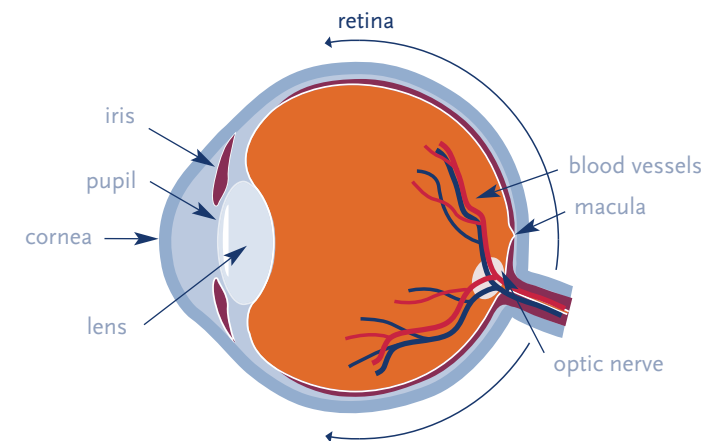
The retina is a delicate lining at the back of the eye similar to film in a camera.

Light strikes the retina through the lens in your eye and produces a picture which is then sent to the brain, enabling you to see.

Why is a healthy retina important?

An unhealthy retina cannot send clear signals to your brain which can result in impaired vision or blindness. Most retinal conditions and other diseases can be treated successfully with early detection.

Without a comprehensive eye exam, you may not be aware of a potential problem. You may see clearly, and because the retina has no nerve endings, you may not feel any pain, a symptom which may otherwise prompt you to see your doctor.



The Human Eye

Your eyes are a window to your health.

Take a closer look with **optomap**.



optomap.com

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